



**Renison West Project
Exploration Licence 33/2007 Post Office Creek
First Annual Technical Report for the period 28/08/2007 to
28/08/2008**

**Holder: Venture Minerals Ltd
Operator: Venture Minerals Ltd**

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September 2008
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1 Summary

Review of historic exploration and geophysical data indicates that skarns around the western edge of the Meredith Granite within EL33/2007, NW Tasmania are prospective for Sn, W and magnetite. Activities during the first year of EL33/2007 included:

- Review and compilation of historic data into a GIS database;
- Completion of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey as well as imaging of historic airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data to produce series of GIS ready images.
- Geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling was completed in selected portions of the exploration license.

2 Introduction

Exploration Licence 33/2007 is located in the Sn-W and Ni province of western Tasmania and covers the western contact metamorphic aureole of the Meredith Granite. The Meredith Granite is part of a suite of Devonian granites which is very important to Sn-W mineralisation, and deposits associated with this suite include the world class Renison Bell tin mine (26 Mt at 1.46% Sn), Mount Bischoff (10.54 Mt at 1.1% Sn), Cleveland (12.4 Mt at 0.62% Sn, 0.25% Cu) and King Island (17 Mt at 0.85% W₃). Cleveland and Mount Bischoff are situated around the northern margin of the Meredith Granite, and Renison Bell is located just 15 km to the southeast of the Meredith Granite. Recent exploration also indicates the development of Ni-sulphide skarns, such as the Avebury deposit (11.59 Mt at 1.02% Ni) currently being developed by Allegiance Mining NL, where the Devonian granites intrude ultramafic rocks.

3 Location and Access

Exploration Licence 33/2007 (Figure 1) covers an area of 64 km² and covers the western margin of the Meredith Granite. The southern boundary of the license is located 20 km (in a direct line) northwest of the Rosebery Pb-Zn-Ag-Au Mine (Zinifex Ltd) and Renison Bell Tin Mine (Metals Exploration Ltd). The northern boundary of the license is located 5 km south of the Savage River magnetite mine. The Whyte River crosses the western boundary of the licence. Access is currently restricted to foot or helicopter.

Elevation within the licence ranges from 100 m above median sea level where the Whyte River winds along the western boundary up to 792 m at the top of Mount Meredith in the northern part of the license. Mt Livingstone (781 m) also is present in the southern portion of the license. Average annual rainfall is 2000 mm and vegetation is dominated by temperate rainforest, with patches of dense sub-alpine scrub over granitic basement and in areas of regenerating forest.

4 Regional Geology

EL33/2007 is underlain primarily by northwest striking sedimentary and volcanic rocks of the Oonah Formation which are intruded to the east by the Meredith Granite (Figure 2). Granitic dykes and apophyses occur in various locations beyond the main contact. The Success Creek Group occurs in a small area in the central portion of the southern tenement boundary. The Keith Schist and the Arthur Metamorphic Complex occur to the west of the tenement.

The Neoproterozoic Oonah Formation and Neoproterozoic – Early Cambrian Success Creek Group are both strongly deformed (the former characteristically isoclinally folded) and comprise mainly

quartz sandstones, phyllite, mudstone, siltstone, shale, carbonate and lesser conglomerate, tuff and extrusive volcanics. Stratigraphic interpretations for the Success Creek Group vary somewhat, but generally four formations are recognised for a combined thickness of 950 m and from base to top these are: 1) a basal conglomerate with sandstone lenses; 2) quartz sandstone with minor siltstone and conglomerate (Dalcoath Formation); 3) black mudstone, siltstone and minor sandstone, and 4) siliceous siltstone, red chert and mudstone with minor quartz sandstone, conglomerate and carbonate horizons (Renison Bell Formation). Variations on this stratigraphy have been used in the Renison Bell mine area. Carbonate horizons and the 'red rock' member of the Renison Bell Formation have been identified in the Pieman Road cuttings around the foot of Mt Lindsay, but otherwise the Success Creek Group has not been differentiated in the area of interest.

5 Exploration History

Alluvial gold exploration and mining commenced in the district during the 1880's. Extensive magnetite occurrences are present in the Rocky River area and these were explored for associated gold.

Previous exploration work in the area covered by EL33/2007 is limited and much of the tenement remains under explored. Previous explorers in the area focused primarily on gold exploration. Placer gold workings from the early days of exploration in this area are present on the Whyte and Rocky rivers to the west of EL33/2007.

Aberfoyle Exploration Pty Ltd (1979 – 1981) explored in the area of EL33/2007 for Sn, W mineralization. Most of Aberfoyle's work was northeast of EL33/2007. They identified skarns with anomalous Sn and W values in the area of Mount Youngbuck.

Industrial and Mining Investigations Pty Ltd (1983 – 1985) completed stream sediment northwest of EL33/2007 and noted anomalous gold values. Savage Resources Ltd (formally I.M.I.) also completed exploration west of EL33/2007 for gold associated with the Rocky River magnetite occurrences from 1986 to 1987.

The Electrolytic Zinc Company of Australasia Ltd (1985 – 1986) explored for Cu, Zn mineralization west of EL33/2007.

Goldstream Mining NL (1996 – 2001) focused its activities in the area exploring for proterozoic iron formation hosted gold. They indentified a broad polymetallic (As, Pb, Sb, Ag, Bi) stream sediment anomaly located to the east of the Rocky River workings near the western boundary of EL33/2007. This anomaly was thought to be indicative of sediment hosted 'Carlin style' gold. This anomaly was not considered to be significant enough to warrant further work.

6 2007-2008 Anniversary Year Exploration Activities

Work during the first year of EL33/2007 included:

- Review of historic exploration reports downloaded from MRT website covering areas in the vicinity of EL33/2007.
- Completion of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey as well as imaging of historic airborne magnetic and electromagnetic data to produce series of GIS ready images.
- Geological mapping, stream sediment and rock chip sampling was completed in selected portions of the exploration license.

6.1 Heliborne Magnetic and Radiometric Surveying

Heliborne magnetic and radiometric surveying was conducted by Fugro Airborne Surveys Pty Ltd under contract number CH5392 in November – December 2007. The flight line spacing was 50 m and the tie line spacing was 500 m. The survey was flown using a Eurocopter AS350 BA at a flying height of 50 m. The data was levelled by Fugro Airborne and Resource Potentials Pty Ltd produced GIS ready magnetic and radiometric images (Figures 3 and 4). The survey boundary coordinates and summary survey specifications are indicated in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The Post Office Creek survey area occurs within EL33/2007. The Stanley – Mt. Lindsay and Webbs Creek survey areas occur primarily within Venture Minerals adjacent EL21/2005. The Stanley – Mt. Lindsay area straddles the southern boundary of EL33/2007. A detailed description of the survey is provided in Appendix A with the raw data provided by Fugro Airborne. Between the three survey areas approximately 2,044 line kilometres were flown.

Table 1: Heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey boundary coordinates (eastings and northings respectively in UTM WGS84 Zone55 coordinates)

Post Office Creek	Stanley – Mt Lindsay	Webbs Creek
353133 5384211	361920 5384201	366856 5392872
351021 5384211	364104 5381558	369328 5394924
351007 5391180	362247 5380104	371760 5392221
350078 5391173	357738 5380069	369188 5390198
350134 5399197	355111 5382961	
354132 5399225	355095 5385001	
354132 5395199	356222 5385872	
353034 5395143	358865 5382949	
	360420 5384189	

Table 2: Heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey summary specifications

Aircraft Eurocopter AS350 BA
Cesium vapour magnetometer in a boom assembly
Radiometric sensor with 16 litre crystal capacity
Radar altimeter
Differential GPS navigation system
Field processing computer with digital data backup options
Aircraft tracking and reporting system
Flight Line Spacing 50 m
Flight Line Direction 90 degrees for Post Office Creek, 52 degrees for Stanley – Mt Lindsay
Tie Line Spacing 500 m for Post Office Creek, 490 m for Stanley – Mt Lindsay
Tie Line Direction 180 degrees for Post Office Creek, 132 degrees for Stanley – Mt Lindsay
Flying Height 50 m
Magnetometer Cycle Rate 0.1 seconds
Magnetometer Resolution 0.001nT
Spectrometer Cycle Rate 1.0 second
GPS Cycle Rate 1.0 second
Radar Altimeter 0.1 seconds
Base Magnetometers 2 x proton precession
Cycle rate 5 seconds

6.2 Rock Chip Sampling, Stream Sediment Sampling and Geological Mapping

Geological mapping was completed near the western boundary of EL33/2007 along the Whyte River and in the vicinity of the Paradise River during January and February 2008. The area was accessed by quad bike and on foot. The rain forest was very thick and much of the mapping area

was difficult to access. The majority of the outcrops were siltstones and sandstones of the Oonah Formation. Local amphibole alteration was noted in A total of 33 rock chip samples (Figure 5) were collected and 30 stream sediment samples (Figure 6) were collected in the vicinity of the Whyte and Paradise Rivers. No significant Sn or W values were obtained from the stream sediment and rockchip samples. The rock chip and stream sediment assay results are presented in Appendices B and C respectively.

7 Conclusions and Recommendations

Historic exploration in the vicinity of EL33/2007 encountered significant though uneconomic magnetite mineralization west of the tenement. Cassiterite associated with greisen zones has also been encountered within the margin of the Meredith granite to the northwest of the tenement. The area of EL33/2007 is underexplored these styles of mineralization.

The 2007 heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey indicates potential for the presence of up to 14 km strike length of skarn units which could host magnetite, Sn and W mineralization. The mapping program completed in January and February 2008 did not encounter skarn units or significant assay values. Local tremolite alteration was noted by the mapping program however that may indicate the presence of blind skarn units that may be favorable for hosting magnetite, Sn and W mineralization.

Access difficulties limited the area covered by the 2008 mapping program, therefore a large part of the tenement still requires mapping.

Future work on EL33/2007 should include additional mapping and sampling. A program of track cutting should be completed to improve access to the tenement for mapping crews. Also completion an airborne EM survey such as DIGHEM is recommended to prioritize skarn targets and locate favorable alteration.

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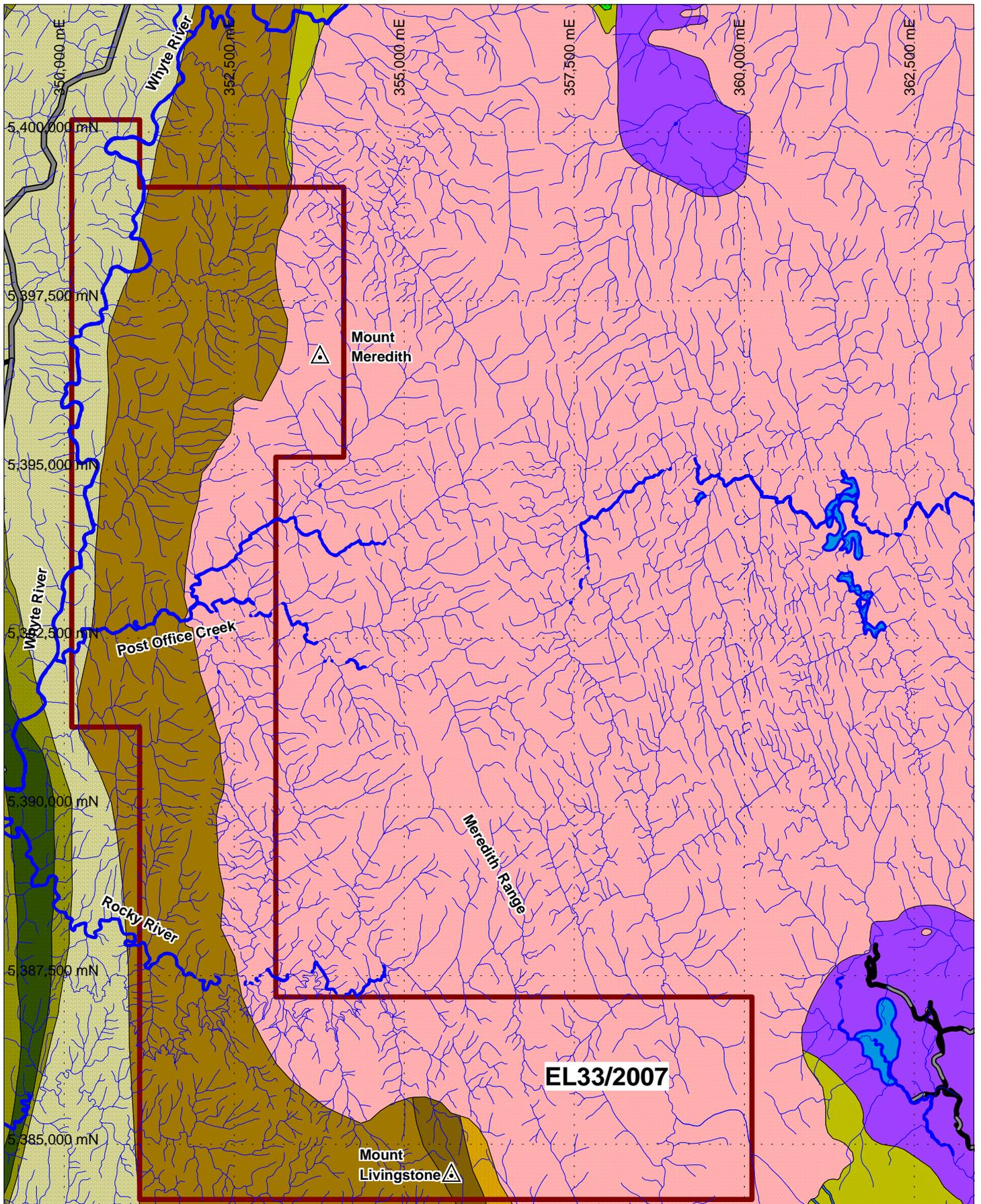
Waterhouse, L. L., 1914. The Stanley River Tin Field. Tasmania Department of Mines. Geological Survey Bulletin 15.

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Date: 8/9/2008	Venture Minerals Ltd EL33/2007 Location Plan, August 2008 Figure 1
Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:125000	
Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)	



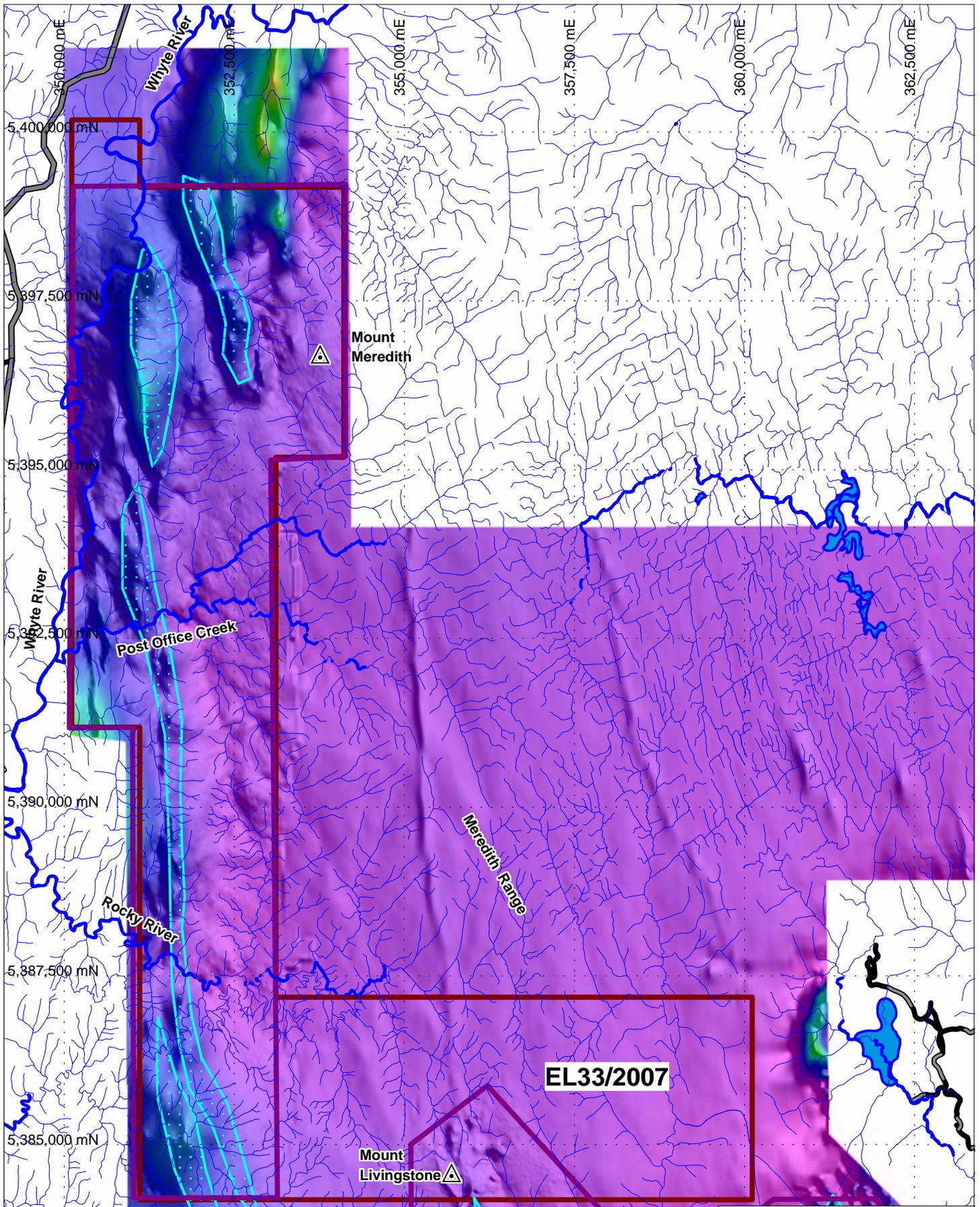
EL33/2007

- Meredith Granite & associated dykes
- Cambrian ultramafic complexes
- Crimson Creek Formation & correlates
- Crimson Creek Formation tuffite & carbonate
- Success Creek Group - dolomite

- Success Creek Group undifferentiated
- Oonah Formation weakly magnetic unit
- Oonah Formation undifferentiated
- Keith Schist and correlates
- Arthur Metamorphic Complex
- Bowry Formation

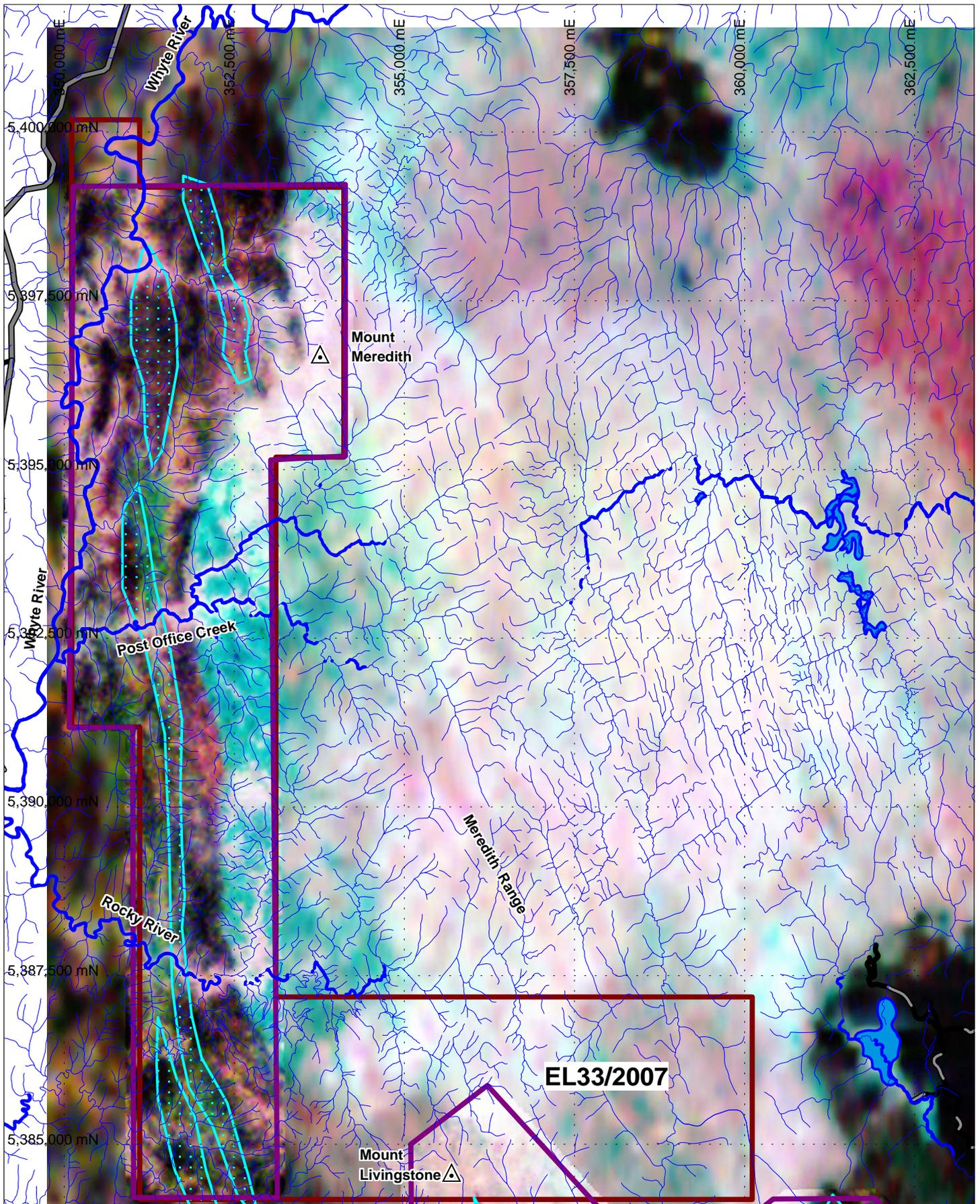
- 4WD vehicle track
- sealed road
- watercourse
- lake

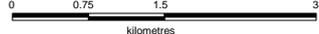
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Author:	
Office:	
Drawing:	
Scale: 1:75000	Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)

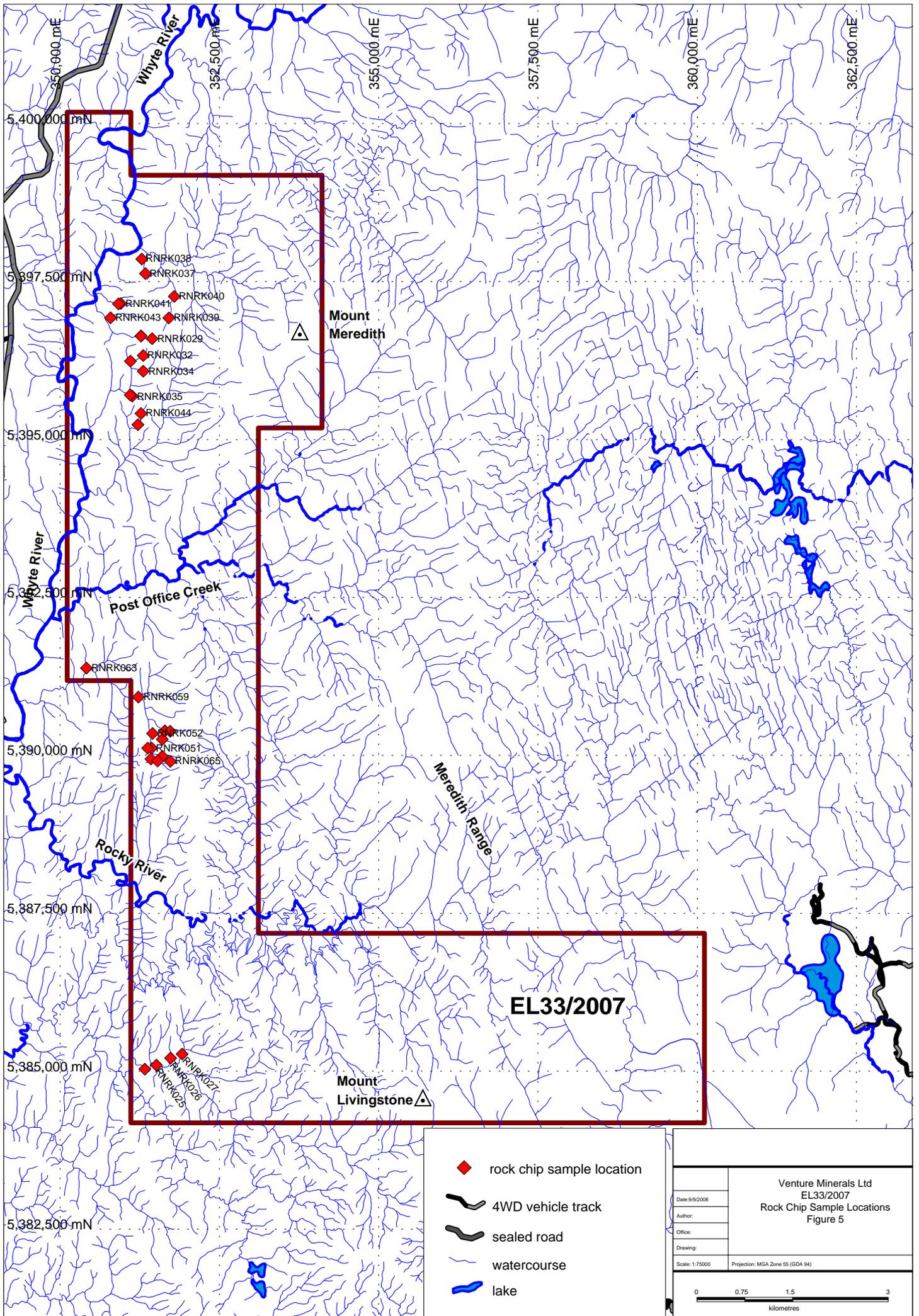


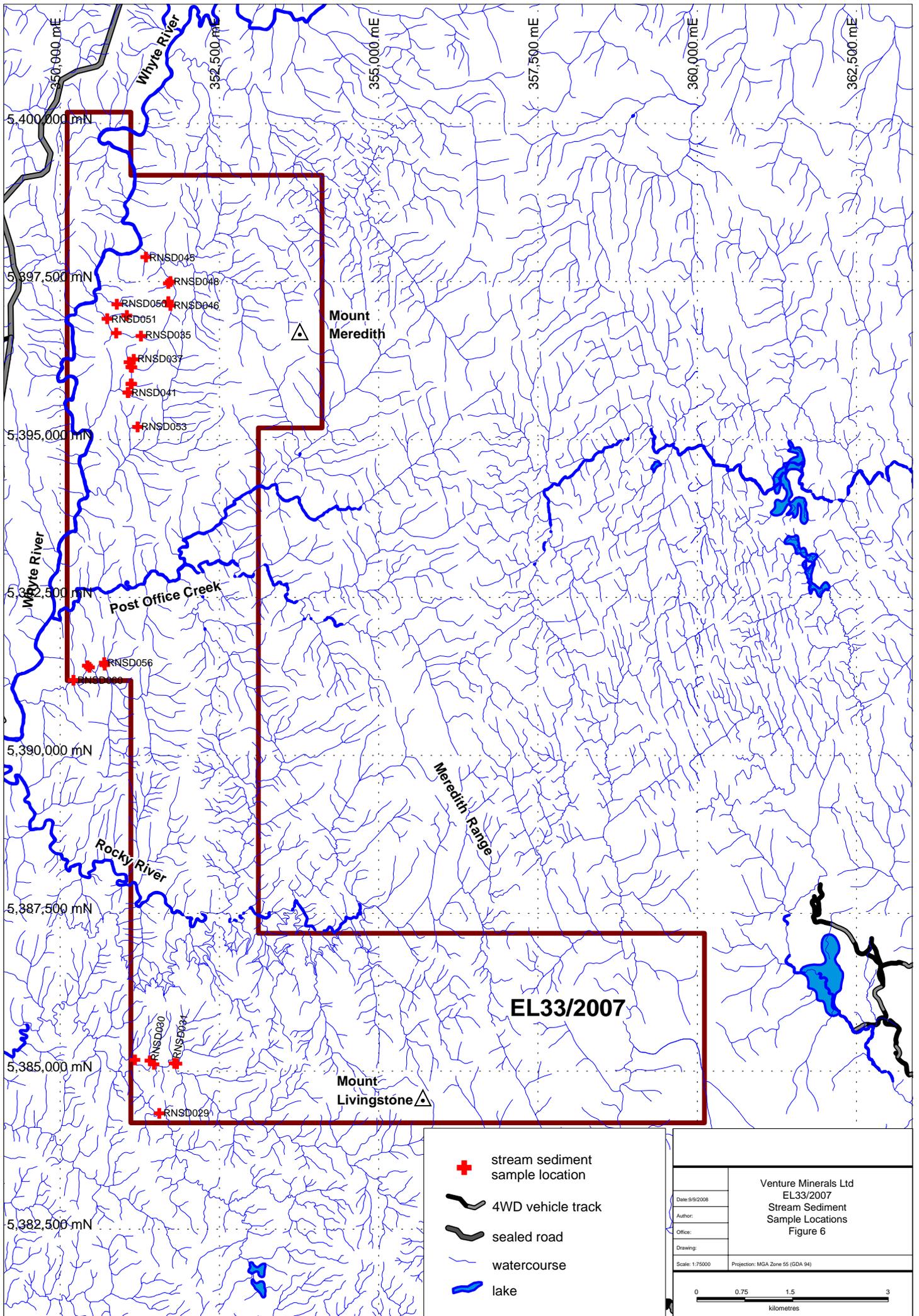
EL33/2007

<p>5,382,500 mN</p>	 area covered by 2007 heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey  Skarn Target Outline	 4WD vehicle track  sealed road  watercourse  lake	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Venture Minerals Ltd EL33/2007 Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole image with identified skarn targets Figure 3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date: 9/9/2008</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Author:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale: 1:75000</td> <td>Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)</td> </tr> </table> <p>0 0.75 1.5 3 kilometres</p>	Venture Minerals Ltd EL33/2007 Total Magnetic Intensity Reduced to Pole image with identified skarn targets Figure 3		Date: 9/9/2008		Author:		Office:		Drawing:		Scale: 1:75000	Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)
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Date: 9/9/2008															
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Office:															
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 area covered by 2007 heliborne magnetic and radiometric survey  Skarn Target Outline	 4WD vehicle track  sealed road  watercourse  lake	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Venture Minerals Ltd</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">EL33/2007</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Radiometric K Th and U</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">RGB image</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">with identified skarn targets</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Figure 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date: 9/9/2008</td> <td>Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Author:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Office:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Drawing:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Scale: 1:75000</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> 	Venture Minerals Ltd		EL33/2007		Radiometric K Th and U		RGB image		with identified skarn targets		Figure 4		Date: 9/9/2008	Projection: MGA Zone 55 (GDA 94)	Author:		Office:		Drawing:		Scale: 1:75000	
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Office:																								
Drawing:																								
Scale: 1:75000																								





**Appendix A: Heliborne Magnetic and Radiometric
Survey Report (Fugro Airborne Surveys Pty
Ltd, survey data in text files)**



FUGRO AIRBORNE SURVEYS PTY LTD
(ABN 33 009 238 395)
("FAS")

and

VENTURE MINERALS LTD
(ABN 51 119 678 385)
("Client")

Airborne Geophysical Survey Contract



Mt Lindsay, TAS

October, 2007

CONTRACT CH5392

SCHEDULE 1 - SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

1. SURVEY AREA

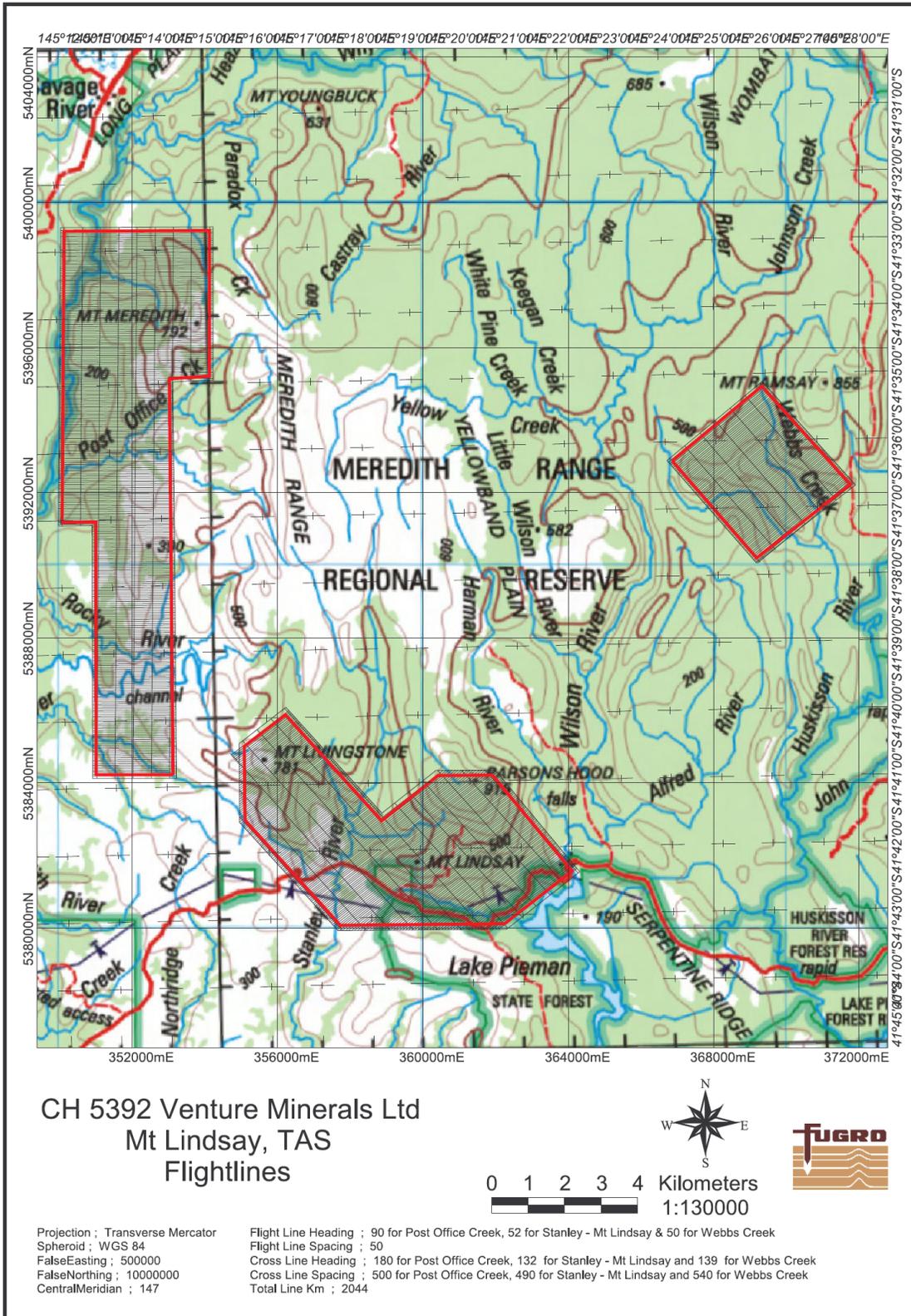
The proposed survey areas are located near Rosebery in Tasmania and are bounded by the following coordinates (WGS84 Zone 55):

Post Office Creek		Stanley – Mt Lindsay		Webbs Creek	
353133	5384211	361920	5384201	366856	5392872
351021	5384211	364104	5381558	369328	5394924
351007	5391180	362247	5380104	371760	5392221
350078	5391173	357738	5380069	369188	5390198
350134	5399197	355111	5382961		
354132	5399225	355095	5385001		
354132	5395199	356222	5385872		
353034	5395143	358865	5382949		
		360420	5384189		

With line lengths of 2km and a line spacing of 50m, 2,044 line kms of flying will be required (including tielines and overfly).

Final flight planning will be in consultation with the Client.

Note that the number of kms includes sufficient overfly past the boundary supplied in order to process and grid the data to the boundary. If gridded data is not required to the boundary, the number of kilometres flown and processed will be reduced



2. AIRCRAFT AND EQUIPMENT

FAS will provide a Eurocopter AS350 BA and an experienced survey pilot from a third-party helicopter company. The following equipment will be installed:

- Cesium vapour magnetometer in a boom assembly
- Radiometric sensor with 16 litre crystal capacity
- Radar altimeter
- Differential GPS navigation system
- Field processing computer with digital data backup options
- Aircraft tracking and reporting system

3. SURVEY SPECIFICATIONS

The Project Area will be flown using the following parameters:

Flight Line Spacing	50 m
Flight Line Direction	90 degrees for Post Office Creek, 52 degrees for Stanley – Mt Lindsay and 50 degrees for Webbs Creek
Tie Line Spacing	500 m for Post Office Creek, 490 m for Stanley – Mt Lindsay and 540 m for Webbs Creek
Tie Line Direction	180 degrees for Post Office Creek, 132 degrees for Stanley – Mt Lindsay and 139 degrees for Webbs Creek
Flying Height	50 m
Magnetometer Cycle Rate	0.1 seconds
Magnetometer Resolution	0.001nT
Spectrometer Cycle Rate	1.0 second
GPS Cycle Rate	1.0 second
Radar Altimeter	0.1 seconds
Base Magnetometers	2 x proton precession
Cycle rate	5 seconds

4. SCHEDULING

FAS is currently available to mobilise to the Project Area in December, 2007. The acquisition will be completed within approximately 15 days, weather and other delays permitting.

Raw Initial Data from each area will be available 2 weeks from receipt of field data at our Perth processing office.

Preliminary data from the area will be available 4 weeks from receipt of the field data at the Perth processing office, for your approval.

Final images and digital data will be available 2 weeks after your approval of the preliminary data.

5. PERSONNEL AND SUPPLIES

FAS will supply experienced operators / technicians and data processing personnel as required. This quotation is priced to include all permits, accommodation and meals, aviation fuel, and any other materials and supplies required by FAS for satisfactory performance of the survey.

6. DATA ACQUISITION – QUALITY ASSURANCE

6.1 Re-flights

Wherever the flight path of the aircraft deviates so as to compromise data quality, or noise envelopes exceed pre-determined limits, fill-in flight lines will be flown at the expense of FAS. Strict checks are maintained on magnetic records to monitor noise and diurnal variations. FAS will be responsible for monitoring radiometric data quality and will re-fly lines or sections of lines that are outside specifications due to equipment failure.

6.2 Field Checks

FAS places high priority on quality control and have sound measures for maintaining data quality in the field via its in-field processing systems. The operator is able to view profiles of all incoming data at selectable scales. Statistics of completed lines can be produced.

FAS in-field processing capabilities allows clients to view all aspects of the data QC (including images and flight path) on-site at all times during the survey and before the aircraft de-mobilises from the project area. Preliminary field quality checks are conducted to ensure the aircraft remains in the field until all the data is collected and verified.

7. MAGNETIC BASE STATIONS

Base magnetometers will be located in areas of low magnetic gradient away from man-made influences. The magnetometers have a 0.1nT resolution, 0.5nT noise envelope and cycle at 5-second intervals. The data will be collected digitally and transferred daily to a processing PC. Base station clocks will be synchronised daily with the aircraft acquisition system clock. This will allow the removal of magnetic diurnal effects from the acquired data and monitor magnetic storms. Having two systems provides backup in case of failure.

8. SYSTEM CALIBRATION

8.1 Magnetics

At the start of the survey a test flight will be flown at high altitude over a magnetically quiet area for several minutes whilst the aircraft performs pitch, roll and yaw manoeuvres. The output from a 3-axis fluxgate magnetometer will be used to calculate 30 compensation coefficients per heading, to ensure tolerances do not exceed appropriate limits.

8.2 Radiometrics

During the survey, spectrometer calibrations will consist of pre and post daily button checks and daily low-level test lines to ensure system repeatability.

9. SAFETY

FAS is a founding member of the International Airborne Geophysical Safety Association (IAGSA).

Safety is of paramount importance to FAS and survey flights will not be conducted if in the opinion of the pilot they put the aircraft or crew at risk. FAS is entitled to suspend any contract on the grounds of safety.

We are committed to providing a safe, healthy working environment for all personnel and contractors operating at our offices and work sites by having a robust Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) management system that is supported by policies, procedures and standards that meet or exceed all legal requirements. In doing so our policies, procedures and standards will reflect the intent as well as the substance of the various Occupational Safety and Health, as well as Aviation and other Acts, under which the Group of Companies operates.

A copy of the Fugro Airborne Surveys Safety Management System (SMS) can be made available, if requested.

SCHEDULE 2 - DATA PROCESSING AND DELIVERABLES

1. PROCESSING

1.1 MAGNETIC DATA

Preliminary processing of the aircraft compensated magnetic data involves correction for system parallax, spike removal and diurnal. The IGRF corrections are computed for each value. The magnetic data are levelled using tie-line crossover values to compute mis-tie errors, which will be distributed by least-square procedures until errors are minimised. The data may then require application of proprietary microlevelling techniques to remove residual errors, which are then corrected back to the line located data and re-gridded. These procedures ensure that the magnetic data are free from blemishes when subjected to stringent inspection. Preliminary grids will be provided for Client approval.

1.2 RADIOMETRIC DATA

Standard radiometric processing follows the stages of quality control, filtering, background removal, stripping, height correction and levelling. Radon removal for this standard procedure is done by the spectral ratio technique. Coefficients are determined from the relevant flight and pad tests.

1.3 DIGITAL ELEVATION

Digital Elevation Model (DEM) calculation passes the stages of quality control, levelling and correction to the relevant height datum, if required. The post-processed GPS altitude is used for the DEM calculation, together with radar altitude.

2. DELIVERABLE PRODUCTS

2.1 PRELIMINARY PRODUCTS

The following preliminary grids will be produced for approval, in ERMapper format unless otherwise requested:

- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
- Potassium (K)
- Uranium (U)
- Thorium (Th)
- Total Count (TC)

Coordinates will be presented in WGS84 coordinates unless otherwise requested.

2.2 FINAL DIGITAL DATA AND REPORT

FAS will provide the Client with final gridded data consisting of the following:

- Total Magnetic Intensity (TMI)
- Potassium (K)
- Uranium (U)
- Thorium (Th)
- Total Count (TC)
- Digital Elevation Model (DEM)

FAS will provide a CDROM of located magnetic, radiometric and digital elevation data in ASCII format, including 256 channel radiometrics if requested.

A logistics and processing report of the job will be generated. This will include data acquisition and processing information.

Appendix B: Rock Sampling Ledger and Assays

Appendix B: EL33/2007 Rock Chip Sampling Ledger and Assays

H1000	Sample	E_MGA55	N_MGA55	Batch	Unit	Lith	Description	Logged	Magsusd	Fe	Sn	W	Au	Cu	Pb	Zn	Ag	Ni	S	U	As	Ca	Ce	Cr	Mg	Mn	Zr
H1001									10-3Si	%	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm						
H1002									ME-IC	ME-MS62s	ME-MS	Au-AA2	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-MS4	ME-ICP	ME-IC	ME-M	ME-IC	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-ICP	ME-MS
D	RNRK034	351306	5396082	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	vox dy gy sslt w thick oxidised weathering rind and oxidised leachate	LA, TS	0.88	1.84	0.00033	1.9	0.002	16	7	19	-0.5	11	0.44	3.6	7	0.05	90.2	37	0.86	179	181.5
D	RNRK035	351132	5395686	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	dk gy sslt w unevenly distributed unidentified soft fibrous mineral ? tc ? tremolite	LA, TS	0.01	2.69	0.00038	0.8	0.001	43	35	90	-0.5	26	0.75	5.1	23	5.09	53.1	37	9.61	3270	102.5
D	RNRK036	351101	5395706	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	vox dk gy sslt w m sulphide on fracture surfaces - ?po; vxq w m ?po	LA, TS	0.84	2.17	0.00026	1.3	-0.001	34	7	31	-0.5	13	0.61	2	7	0.4	44	23	1.41	294	116
D	RNRK037	351339	5397627	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	lt gy vfg micaceous qz rich ssdt w thin vq	LA, TS	0.08	0.54	0.00016	1.3	-0.001	8	10	8	-0.5	9	0.03	1.7	-5	0.03	67.3	15	0.28	101	126
D	RNRK038	351282	5397856	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	wox lt gy vfg qz-rich ssdt	LA, TS	0.36	1.1	0.00023	1.5	-0.001	5	3	5	-0.5	2	0.01	2.2	-5	0.01	61.1	16	0.26	30	137.5
D	RNRK039	351704	5396923	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	tnb lt gy vfg qz-rich ssdt w thin vq	LA, TS	0.09	1.74	0.00018	1.4	-0.001	13	6	15	-0.5	8	0.04	2	-5	0.29	55.8	13	0.72	291	114
D	RNRK040	351793	5397264	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	gy fg si ssdt m vfg sulphide - ?po and lesser interbedded dk gy sslt w abundant vq and vxq	LA, TS	0.1	0.98	0.0002	1.2	0.001	11	19	9	-0.5	4	0.28	2.2	-5	0.03	33.9	19	0.38	127	127
D	RNRK041	350951	5397154	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	gy vfg micaceous ssdt w abundant thin vq	LA, TS	0	0.92	0.00026	1.8	-0.001	4	-2	9	-0.5	5	0.03	2.9	-5	0.01	81	21	0.48	45	174.5
D	RNRK042	350915	5397147	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	gy vfg qz-rich ssdt w interbedded micaceous dk gy sslt and m thin vq	LA, TS	0.11	2.25	0.00026	1.6	0.001	9	12	6	-0.5	4	0.03	2.8	8	0.01	73.2	31	0.37	32	161.5
D	RNRK043	350792	5396928	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	tnb bk sslt w good bedding parallel cleavage	LA, TS	0.13	4.48	0.00037	1.9	0.005	26	28	18	-0.5	12	0.05	13.2	22	0.03	70	78	0.83	34	159.5
D	RNRK044	351268	5395412	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	well indurated tnb dk gy micaceous ssdt w m thin vq	LA, TS	0.12	0.85	0.00027	1.9	0.001	3	13	9	-0.5	2	0.03	3.1	5	0.01	81.1	28	0.57	71	156.5
D	RNRK045	351222	5395234	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	vfg qz-rich ssdt w interbedded gy sslt, tnb to mdb w thin vxq - ?po	LA, TS	0.05	2.55	0.00021	1.4	-0.001	13	6	34	-0.5	12	0.1	2.7	6	0.03	73.1	22	0.93	334	147.5
D	RNRK051	351435	5390119	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	gy very si sslt and vfg ssdt, tnb w thin vq	LA, TS	0.18	2.44	0.00027	1.6	0.001	4	10	38	-0.5	16	0.03	3.6	13	1.18	97.8	46	1.29	401	194.5
D	RNRK052	351452	5390346	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	tnb si sslt w m scht horizons and m ds py + ?other sulphides	LA, TS	0.18	2.25	0.00094	2	-0.001	30	4	29	-0.5	16	0.08	4.5	26	0.02	107	40	1.07	173	189
D	RNRK053	351603	5390253	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	dk gy to bk si sslt w m fg py and vxq, gy vfg si ssdt also w vxq, oxidised leachate	LA, TS	0.13	3.08	0.00155	3.6	-0.001	54	5	19	-0.5	18	0.75	6.4	44	0.05	97.8	49	1.34	245	200
D	RNRK054	351376	5390115	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	vox dk gy micaceous ssdt w thin vq	LA, TS	0.1	1.8	0.00058	1.5	0.001	24	11	10	-0.5	8	0.13	2.8	9	0.06	65.2	31	0.59	151	150.5
D	RNRK059	351228	5390922	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	gy qz-rich, micaceous vfg si ssdt and sslt; thin vq	LA, TS	0.16	2.71	0.00028	1.4	-0.001	10	9	22	-0.5	9	0.04	2.9	9	0.04	82.2	26	0.88	225	149.5
D	RNRK060	351645	5390389	AD08020495	Pou	SSDT	tnb gy vfg qz-rich micaceous si ssdt; abundant vq	LA, TS	0.17	2.61	0.00036	1.7	0.001	8	5	7	-0.5	3	0.02	2.2	8	0.01	26	23	0.37	79	142
D	RNRK061	351728	5390382	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	mdb dk gy to bk si sslt and lesser vfg si ssdt w m py on fracture surfaces and in vxq	LA, TS	0.12	1.61	0.00045	4.2	0.002	19	2	6	-0.5	10	0.3	3.8	26	0.02	90.8	60	0.51	71	180
D	RNRK062	351427	5389943	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	mox gy sslt w ds py and ?cpy; vxq bearing py	LA, TS	0.1	1.5	0.00042	1.8	0.001	41	44	82	-0.5	37	0.59	3.8	21	0.02	112	45	0.8	194	153
D	RNRK063	350414	5391380	AD08020495	Pou	SSLT	gy si sslt and vfg si ssdt thinly interbedded; abundant vq	LA, TS	0.15	2.67	0.00022	2.2	0.001	11	14	43	-0.5	15	0.01	2.7	15	1.15	67.3	39	1.57	602	161.5

Appendix C: Stream Sediment Sampling Ledger and Assays

Appendix D: Mapping Codes

VENTURE MINERALS LTD
Logging Codes May 2007

Lithologic Codes	
Regolith (R*)	
R	undifferentiated regolith
RCAC	calcrete
RSIC	silcrete
RFEC	ferricrete
RL	undifferentiated laterite
RLG	lateritic gravel
RLI	in situ laterite
RLT	transported laterite
RCLY	in situ clay
RS	undifferentiated saprolite
RGOS	gossan
Igneous Rocks (U* for Ultramafic, M* for Mafic, I for Intermediate, F* for Felsic)	
U	undifferentiated ultramafic
UDUN	dunite
UHAR	harzburgite
UPX	pyroxenite
USERP	serpentinite
UKIM	kimberlite
ULAP	lamproite
ULAY	ultramafic lamprophyre
UK	komatiite
MG	gabbro
MGL	leucogabbro
MD	dolerite
MB	basalt
MBHM	high-magnesium basalt
MBP	pillow-basalt
MBHY	basaltic hyaloclastite
MLAP	mafic lapilli-stone
MTUF	mafic tuff
IA	andesite
ID	diorite
F	undifferentiated felsic rock
FG	undifferentiated granitoid
FGL	leucogranitoid
FGRA	granite
FDIO	diorite
FMOZ	monzonite
FSYE	syenite
FTUF	felsic tuff
FV	undifferentiated felsic volcanic rock
FRHY	rhyolite
FDAC	dacite
Sediments & Sedimentary Rocks (S*)	
S	undifferentiated sediment
SLG	lateritic gravel
SGVL	unconsolidated gravel
SPCS	unconsolidated pebbly or cobbly sands
SAND	unconsolidated sand
SILT	unconsolidated silt
SMUD	unconsolidated mud
SCLY	unconsolidated clay
SMDT	mudstone
SSHL	shale
SSAT	slate
SARG	argillite
SPHY	phyllite
SSLT	siltstone
SGWK	greywacke
SSDT	sandstone, arenite
SGRT	grit
SPDT	pebbly or cobbly sandstone
SCGL	conglomerate
SBRC	sedimentary breccia
STIL	tillite
SLST	limestone
SDOL	dolomite
STUF	tuffite (redeposited)
SLAP	redeposited lapilli-stone
SCHT	chert
SBIF	banded iron formation
SLIG	lignite

VENTURE MINERALS LTD
Logging Codes May 2007

SQZT	quartzite
SMDT-SSDT	thin to medium bedded arenite and argillite in approx equal proportions
Metamorphic Rocks (Z*)	
ZM	undifferentiated mafic schist
ZF	undifferentiated felsic schist
ZSCHT	undifferentiated schist
ZGNES	undifferentiated gneiss
ZMARB	marble
ZCLTC	talc chlorite schist
ZCL	chlorite schist
ZCLTI	chlorite - titanite schist
ZTC	talc schist
ZMI	mica schist
ZQZ	quartz schist
ZQZSE	quartz - sericite schist
ZQZTI	quartz - titanite schist
ZBT	biotite schist
ZBTCL	biotite chlorite schist
ZTR	tremolite rock
ZTRBT	tremolite-biotite rock
ZHF	hornfels
Veins	
VQ	Quartz vein (>=50% of interval)
VC	Carbonate veins (>=50% of interval)
VX	Sulphide veins (>=90% of interval)
VR	Sericite veins (>=50% of interval)
VQC	Quartz - carbonate veins (qz+ca >=50% of interval)
VQX	Quartz - sulphide veins (>=50%qz, 10-90% sx)
VQCX	Quartz - carbonate - sulphide veins (>=50% qz+ca, 10-90% sx)
VQL	Quartz - chlorite veins (>=50% qz+c)
VQCL	Quartz - carbonate - chlorite veins (>=50% qz+ca+c)
VX	massive sulphide (>=50% of interval)
Fault and Shear Rocks (X*)	
XFLT	fault gouge & cataclasite
XBRC	fault breccia
XMYL	mylonite
Cavities or No Recovery	
CAV	unidentified cavity
CAVV	workings
CAVD	drill hole
NSREC	no sample recovery
NSAV	sample no longer available (applies to relogging)

